

NO FIGHT AGAINST ROOT ASTEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

conference at Sagamore Hill So
Decides and T. R. as Much
as Agrees.

ABSOLUTELY UNIMPORTANT

Ante-convention Gathering to
Lay Plans for the Fight—
Colonel "May Turn Up."

OSTLER BAY, L. I., June 1.—The Roosevelt forces will offer no opposition to the election of Senator Root as temporary chairman of the Chicago convention, such a decision is the result of a conference at Sagamore Hill to-day in which the Roosevelt delegations from Illinois, Maine and North Carolina were represented.

Furthermore the preliminary plan of action which is to be followed in Chicago was fairly well defined. Executive committees of the Roosevelt delegations from the various States will meet together in Chicago several days in advance of the opening of the convention, and they will define the organization and work out a plan for the struggle in the convention.

The likelihood of Col. Roosevelt appearing at Chicago looms up larger than ever. The Colonel himself was not willing to make a formal statement that he had decided to oppose Senator Root as temporary chairman. While he admitted that his visitors to-day favored such a course, he was disposed to temporize.

"I want," said he, "to hear from some one of the delegations before I commit myself about the temporary chairmanship. I want to get in touch with all these gentlemen first."

In response to an inquiry as to whether he had not already written to Gov. Hadley of Missouri asking him if he would consent to act as temporary chairman, Col. Roosevelt said:

"Yes; I have written to Gov. Hadley concerning this matter, but nothing has been definitely decided upon."

Regarding his conferences to-day the Colonel said:

"These gentlemen considered the question of temporary chairmanship as absolutely unimportant, and thought that whatever the chairman said would represent only his opinion and the opinion of the national committee, and in no way the opinion of the national convention. Their belief was that no issue should be made about the temporary chairmanship. I answered that I would carefully consider all they had said, and would be glad to hear from any others."

Both the Illinois and the Maine men also protested about the matter of the distribution of seats to the convention, saying that their delegations have been allowed only a very small proportion of the tickets heretofore allotted, and that they felt that this indicated a deliberate purpose on the part of the national committee to use 10,000 or 11,000 tickets to stuff the gallery with shouters who will try by clamor to overawe the chairman.

"They also have suggested that the hearings on the contested elections should be open to the press. All that we are striving for is an absolutely honest decision in the contested election cases, and there can be no objection to having the hearings public if there really is a determination to decide each case exactly on its merits."

"That's enough," concluded the Colonel, "should the while had been standing on the Sagamore Hill lawn slowly composing and dictating his statement. The meeting was over and the Illinois delegation, which with S. S. McNinch, the lone delegate from North Carolina, had been lined up and photographed with their leader, were waiting to say good-by before climbing into machines which were to take them back to the 457 train. "But wait," said Mr. Roosevelt; "add this: The delegates very earnestly asked me to go out to Chicago, and I told them that my present intention was not to do it—certainly not unless some grave emergency in the shape of unfair play should arise."

"We want you to come, Colonel," broke in an enthusiastic Illinois delegate who was standing by.

When said his host, and he grinned significantly at R. R. McCormick, chairman of the visiting delegation. "In case of unfair play I may turn up."

The cessation of opposition to Senator Root at the preliminary gathering of the Roosevelt executive committees in Chicago was indicative of the careful game the Roosevelt managers are playing. Reasonably assured, as they say they are, of the support of the delegates, to whom they have presented President Taft as a potent factor, they realize the importance of preserving harmony among their other followers, many of whom, although Roosevelt men in the final issue, are favorably disposed toward Senator Root as temporary chairman. To avoid coming into conflict with his far-reaching influence at the risk of alienating his friends among the Roosevelt supporters was the chief reason which recommended itself to the majority of the delegates present to-day.

According to Medill McCormick, who "embodied the pilgrimage," they feel that to make a fight on Root is not worth the loss of his function is only to call the convention to order, and that what he says will be for the national committee and not represent the opinion of progressive Republicans.

By refusing to raise an issue on this point the Roosevelt adherents are hopeful of removing any cause of friction among the delegates. With the plan of organizing an executive committee in each State to meet a week before the convention, they count upon having the Roosevelt machine in perfect working order. Asked his opinion of this scheme, which was fathered by the Illinois delegation, the Colonel beamed: "I heartily approve of it. I think it is a splendid idea."

Chairman Robert R. McCormick was anxious to point with pride to historical precedents. He said: "It was the convention held in Chicago in 1860 which nominated Lincoln with a platform for

2,500 CAMP IN HILLS, EVICTED BY COMPANY

Miners and Their Families Are
Driven From Homes to All
Night Bivouac.

HERDED BY STATE POLICE

Strikers Ousted Because They
Refused to Accept Low
Wage Scale.

PITTSBURGH, June 1.—Twenty-five hundred men, women and children, miners and their families, are camped to-night in the hills behind Kaylor, an Allegheny Valley mining town seventy miles northeast of Pittsburgh. In this bivouac these homeless people are surrounded by their household goods. Fires burn throughout the animated camp and a small town population is adapting itself to the unusual conditions imposed by the exigencies of labor strife.

Early this morning these families were evicted from the houses in which they had lived. Preparation had been made for the moving, for the Great Lakes Coal Company, the corporation owning the mines and the houses, served notice earlier in the week that unless the miners signed a wage scale and returned to work the houses must be vacated.

The directors of this company, capitalized at \$5,000,000, are Alexander R. Peacock, former treasurer of the Carnegie Steel Company; Thomas Morrison, G. M. Hughes, J. E. Mitchell, A. C. Dinkley, S. A. Anderson and G. D. Packer, all of Pittsburgh.

When the evictions began a company of the State constabulary was on hand. The troops had been summoned by the company officers, who feared that without the influence of the armed men the company guard could not handle the situation.

The hatred of the foreign miners for the constabulary was manifested. The cry "Cossack! Cossack!" went up when the troops rode through the town, their short rifles and riot sticks hanging from their saddles.

Many of the miners refused to move their furniture. In these instances the company guards placed the household goods out in the road. Enraged miners several times got into clashes with the State police in the process of moving their families, with the result that several coal diggers got broken heads.

There was no firing, however, and no general rioting. This was prevented probably by the officers of the United Mine Workers, who have been in the town for several days counselling the miners against violence.

Employees of the Western Allegheny Railroad in Kaylor are in sympathy with the striking miners, despite the fact that the railroad is owned by the same men who own and operate the mines. The railroad men assisted the evicted miners to carry their belongings from the streets into the surrounding hills, where they were built and temporary shelters erected.

A delegation of Socialists from Pittsburgh went to Kaylor to arrange to have the children of the miners brought to Pittsburgh, where homes will be found for them until their parents are in better circumstances.

The trouble at Kaylor has been threatening for weeks. The Great Lakes Coal Company is demanding that the miners at Kaylor accept a wage scale lower than any in effect at mines where organized labor is employed. The company asserts it lost \$150,000 last year.

The Great Lakes Coal Company ships its entire output to the lake ports. It has a working agreement with the Littleburg, Newsmore and Lake Erie Railroad. Employees of this road and of the Western Allegheny road announced to-night that they would refuse to haul coal mined by non-union workers who may be imported to fill the places vacated by the evicted miners.

The State constabulary will remain in Kaylor until the danger of rioting is past.

BRANDT TO GO BACK SOON.

Will Probably Be Removed to Dannemora To-morrow or Tuesday.

Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for Folke E. Brandt, said last night that his client would be taken from the Tombs to Dannemora on Monday or Tuesday. Probably it would be Tuesday, he said, and anyhow Brandt would not be removed until Monday night. Dannemora is a pleasure place than the Tombs according to Mr. Towns, and his client will be just as well off, or better, than he is present.

The appeal of the former valet's counsel may be argued before the Court of Appeals in the coming week, but not before Thursday. Mr. Towns said that he had requested to have it put at the end of the calendar because of the time involved and that his request had been granted. He also said that he did not see by what right his client is being removed before the appeal is heard.

LIGHT HAT; "HIGH BROW."

Chicago Woman Says Heavy Headgear Wearies Brain.

CHICAGO, June 1.—If you want to be a "high brow" pick out a light hat.

Chicago may have a new school of social reformers because of a chance remark of Mrs. Emmeline Blaine. She was talking with a group of friends to-day and mentioned the fact that she never wore a hat weighing over four ounces, because a heavier one would produce brain weariness, resulting in dulness of thinking.

The full crowd of the new school of social reform is suggested as follows:

"A light hat maketh a high brow; a heavy hat is more conducive of a brow of the lower type."

BARREL OF B

Minnesota Farmers' Club to Con-
gress Against Canadian Agreement.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A petition bearing the names of 31,000 Minnesota farmers, protesting against the Canadian trade agreement, was presented to the House to-day by Representative Steenerson of Minnesota.

The petition, which was of great bulk, came to Washington in a barrel. It was addressed to Senator Clapp of Minnesota, for delivery to Mr. Steenerson, Mr. Steenerson was advised that the petition was on its way and went to Senator Clapp's office to get it.

"Apples?" shouted Senator Clapp when the barrel containing the petition was pointed out to him.

"Nothing of the sort; that's a barrel of protests from Minnesota farmers," said Representative Steenerson.

Thompson Mr. Steenerson kicked in the head of the barrel, grabbed the petition in his arms and struggled over to the House side of the Capitol, where he presented the document.

SHERIFF BOB WINS ART PRIZE.

Chandler's "Submarine Combat" Wins Paris Committee.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Paris, June 1.—The decorative art section of the Salon des Artistes Français has awarded three first class medals, one second, four thirds and ten honorable mentions to American artists. These include an award to Robert Winthrop Chandler on the subject of a submarine combat.

CHURCH IN FRONT YARD.

Rutgers Presbyterian Will Have
Broadway Service Outdoors.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, at Broadway and Seventy-third street, known for years as one of the most conservative churches in the New York Presbytery, will attempt to-night to attract the big crowds of West Siders that walk on upper Broadway on summer evenings.

Rev. William Hiram Foulkes, who has recently come to the church from the West, believes that its influence on the West Side can be greatly extended.

He obtained a permit from Mayor Gaynor for holding outdoor meetings and then discovered that the church's own lawn yard provided just what he was looking for. There is a vacant grassy yard between the church and the Hotel St. Andrew at Seventy-second street and Broadway in which 250 persons can easily be accommodated. Here chairs will be put out to-night, a big sheet will be hung across the high fence on Broadway and there will be a short out of door service. The words of the hymns that are to be sung will be thrown on the sheet and the singing will be led by the regular church choir.

The City Evangelistic Committee, of which the Rev. Arthur J. Smith is secretary, has provided a cornet player. Dr. Smith will assist Dr. Foulkes and they both will make brief addresses.

Dr. Foulkes found opposition among the older members of his congregation when he proposed the outdoor service. The majority of his people are behind him and are watching with interest the outcome of the experiment.

NEW YORK MAN INJURED.

Austin Suffers Broken Arm in Auto Accident Abroad.

VERONA, June 1.—In an automobile accident here to-day a New Yorker named Austin who is described as a merchant suffered a fracture of the arm and several bad bruises.

ADIRONDACK GUIDE DEAD.

Many Rockfellers Learned of Camp Life From Old Alonzo Moody.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., June 1.—Alonzo Moody, the camp life mentor of William Rockefeller's children and grandchildren, was injured in a downstairs fall at the Rockefeller camp to-day and died a few hours later. Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller speeded in their automobile to Saranac Lake for physicians and the aged guide's wife, and with their own hands assisted in making the woodsman comfortable as possible.

"Ray Road will never be the same without Uncle Lenny," the Rockfellers united in saying to-night. The funeral will be held here Tuesday, and Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller will attend.

PROMOTER SUES FOR \$100,000.

G. G. Goodrich Asks It From W. N. Cromwell and Judge Rockwood.

A suit was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by George G. Goodrich against William Nelson Cromwell, the lawyer, and Nash Rockwood, County Judge of Saratoga county, for \$100,000 for services. The plaintiff, who is a promoter, alleges that he rendered the services to the lawyers in the prosecution by the Government of the "Cotton leak" case, and also in the affairs of the Provident Life Assurance Society, which was bought by a syndicate headed by Judge Rockwood, while Mr. Cromwell's firm represented the owner of the majority stock of the company.

Judge Rockwood was president of the Provident Life before the company was sold to the Postal Life Insurance Company. Goodrich alleged that he made \$15,000 disbursements in behalf of the defendants.

MRS. BELMONT PLEADED.

Glad That a Logansport, Ind., Club Has Admitted Women as Members.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of the Political Equality Association yesterday received a telegram from Paul E. Palmer, secretary of the Greater Logansport Commercial Club of Indiana, saying that by a unanimous vote the club, which has a membership of 350, had decided to admit women to membership on the same terms with men.

Mrs. Belmont replied that she appreciated the progressiveness of Logansport and realized that it was the West that the suffragists must look for such advancement. She hoped other Hoosier cities would follow in the footsteps of Logansport.

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AVIATOR PARMALEE FALLS TO HIS DEATH

Last of Wright School Plunges
300 Feet at Washington
State Fair Grounds.

FIANCEE SEES HIM KILLED

Flier Has Trouble With Engine
and Tries to Land, but Wind
Upsets Machine.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., June 1.—Clifford O. Parmalee, the last of the Wright school of aviators actively engaged in flying, was killed at the Washington State fair grounds in this city this afternoon in the presence of his fiancée.

He wheeled out his Wright biplane to make a trial flight in the presence of 1,500 persons at 2:25 o'clock, and rose into the air without mishap. He flew directly east across the Yakima river and when about a mile beyond it was seen to drop quickly. Automobiles rushed to the scene, but Parmalee was dead before they arrived.

He was in the air only about four minutes. His death was probably instantaneous, as his chest was crushed by the weight of the engine, under which he was pinned after he had apparently leaped from the seat. He fell in an alfalfa field only a few feet from a county road, two miles from the city, and irrigators who were at work nearby found him dead when they lifted the machine.

Parmalee apparently had difficulty with the wind, which was rising and treacherous and which he had risen to test, and it was evident to the spectators that the machine was hard to control. It is thought that he had some difficulty with his engine and attempted to alight, but a gust caught the machine and it turned over. He fell from a height of about 300 feet.

Parmalee's partner, Clifford Turpin, who was to have been here for the exhibition, was delayed in Seattle to attend the inquest into the death of a man who was killed by his machine at the Meadows on Thursday. He left for North Yakima to-day without knowing of the accident, but all arrangements for the meet, which was to have been held to-morrow, have been promptly called off.

Miss E. C. Turpin, his sister, who was to have married Parmalee next week, witnessed his fall from the grand stand and became hysterical.

Philip O. Parmalee was born at Matheron, Mich., on March 8, 1886. He was of what was known as the "second crop" of Wright fliers. He flew for his pilot's license in the meet at Belmont Park in 1910, both Wilbur and Orville Wright being present.

Parmalee was one of the first to demonstrate the value of the aeroplane as a military messenger. On March 16, 1911, in the military demonstration on the Mexican border, he piloted an aeroplane in which Lieut. Foulkes was a passenger and carried an important message from San Antonio to Leon Springs. At the time the dispatch was sent the telegraph service was out of order, and the automobile carrying Major Squier, although it had started an hour ahead, reached Leon only five minutes in advance of the aeroplane.

The message read:
Brigadier-General A. Leon Springs.
Have your division in San Antonio by Saturday. Ten days' rations and forage waiting you here.

W. H. CARTER, Major-General.
Parmalee uses a machine owned by Robert J. Collier, which had been loaned to the Government. He made other notable flights and carried photographs on several occasions. At the San Francisco aviation field on January 23, 1911, he set up an American endurance record by remaining aloft 3 hours 39 minutes 49 seconds. He eclipsed the record of the late Arch Hoxey, another Wright flier, whose time was 3 hours and 17 minutes. The honor is now held by Paul Peck, whose record is 4 hours 23 minutes.

It was Parmalee who first used the aeroplane for freight carrying. In a flight from Dayton to Columbus, Ohio, he took on board packages weighing 260 pounds, which he delivered from a store in Dayton to a store in Columbus. He made the trip of approximately seventy miles in one hour and six minutes. It was the first aeroplane to enter the latter city.

Recently while flying at Los Angeles Parmalee met with the unusual experience of colliding with a sea gull. While traveling at a height of 1,500 feet the plane struck the gull and dropped like a plummet 500 feet before he could regain control. Parmalee was flying smoothly when he saw the gull approaching, but before he could give right of way it flopped against his propeller, throwing the machine out of balance. Parmalee skillfully righted his machine and continued to fly.

ENGINEER DEAD AT THROTTLE.

Fireman Runs Fast Mail Train Between Stations.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 1.—Dead with his hand on the throttle F. L. Golden, engineer of the fast Lake Shore mail train No. 5, westbound, was discovered by his fireman as the train passed Danbury, west of here, late this afternoon. It is believed Golden was struck by a mail car.

The fireman ran the train to Port Clinton, where Golden's body was taken off. PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Dr. Irving Spear of Baltimore told the medical examiners of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in convention here to-day that innumerable engineers in charge of trains were suffering from "psychic epilepsy," an ailment which some day may be the indirect cause of a terrible railroad accident.

He said the disease caused loss of memory or a practical state of coma for perhaps ten seconds or even less and that many of the railroad accidents of the country probably had been caused by it.

HUGE OCTOPUS ATTACKS DIVER.

Comrade Rescues Man After Chopping Away Tentacles.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. TOULON, June 1.—A monster octopus to-day attacked a diver who was engaged in removing the debris from the hull of the warship *Liberte*, which was burned some months ago. The pump men noticed that the air line had become entangled and they instantly sent down a second diver to see what was the matter.

He found his comrade encircled by the tentacles of the monster, which immediately attacked the newcomer.

Fortunately the latter was armed with a chisel and fought off the octopus and released the other diver, who was brought to the surface in an unconscious condition. He was revived in an hour. The octopus got away with the loss of two tentacles.

BALDWIN ESTATE \$9,000,000.

Daughters of Lucky Soon Will Divide \$1,000 a Day.

LOS ANGELES, June 1.—The clearing up of Los Angeles' estate indicates that Mrs. Clara Baldwin Storker and Mrs. Anneta Baldwin McClellany, the daughters, will divide property worth \$9,000,000 and yielding a daily income of \$1,000. The estate has been turning property into cash for many weeks. H. A. Unruh, the executor, has virtually handled the estate for thirty years. He was a brother-in-law of Baldwin. The indebtedness has been cleared off, lawsuits disposed of and the estate will soon be distributed.

WON'T ANSWER PUJO.

National Bank of Commerce Refuses to Reply to Questions.

The National Bank of Commerce is the first of the big New York banks formally to refuse to answer the questions sent out by the Pujio committee of the House on Banking and Currency, which is investigating the money trust. Most of the other New York banks have advised the committee informally of their intention not to reply.

The National Bank of Commerce has sent a formal notification of refusal to the committee's chairman. The questions have to do with methods of making loans.

ENGINE HIT TREE.

It Lay Across Tracks and Made Trouble for Lackawanna Express.

PATERSON, N. J., June 1.—A Lackawanna express train running at forty miles an hour between Plymouth, Pa., and Hoboken struck a tree lying across the tracks on the top of Garret Mountain at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

Engineer Robert Jackson of Allentown, Pa., saw the obstruction as he turned the curve. He applied the air brakes, but as the engine struck the tree some of the passengers were thrown from their seats. The tree became wedged in the pilot and was carried 200 yards before the train came to a stop. No one was seriously hurt.

INDIAN SUES FOR ALIENATION.

Sioux Wins \$5,000 Against Another For First Time in History.

ABERDEEN, S. D., June 1.—For the first time in the history of the United States, so far as lawyers have been able to trace, an Indian has sued and recovered damages from another Indian for the alienation of his squaw.

Brave Bird, a Sioux of the Rosebud reservation, sued another Sioux named Curtis for \$5,000 damages for having stolen Mrs. Brave Bird's affections.

A great deal of testimony was introduced by both the plaintiff and the defendant, showing that even in affairs of the heart the Redskins have followed much the ways of the white man.

AIRSHIP PASSENGER KILLED.

French Aviator Injured When Machine Drops 500 Feet.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, June 1.—While the aviator Colardeau was biplaning with a passenger to-day at Juvisy the machine was caught in an eddy and fell to the ground. The passenger was killed and Colardeau was badly injured.

An automobile rushed up to aid the victims and convey them to the hospital. The aviator and the dead passenger, who the rescuers thought might possibly have a slight trace of life left, were thrown into the car for conveyance to a hospital.

While crossing the river Oise a small bridge collapsed and the machine with the corpse, the injured and the rescuers fell into the river. The passengers were rescued with difficulty.

BARS STREET MUSIC.

Bill Imposing \$100 Fine for Playing Where Anybody Is Seriously Ill.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—"Did you ever have a street piano stop under your window when you were ill and hear the operator play in doleful time 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' or 'The Holy City'?" asked Representative Bradley of New York to-day.

"You did? Well, that's why I introduced this bill of mine."

The Bradley bill makes it an offense punishable by a fine of \$100 in each case, for any person to play a musical instrument or make other unnecessary noises in any neighborhood in the District of Columbia where any person or persons may be seriously ill. The bill requires that notice of such illness shall be given to the proper authorities. After that every one must govern himself or herself accordingly.

BOYS TO SING BEFORE POPE.

Pontiff Invites Paulist Choristers to Give Vatican Concert.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ROME, June 1.—The Pope has invited the Paulist choristers of Chicago, led by Father Finn, to sing before him on June 4. He gave an audience to-day to 150 children of Mary, to the youngest of whom he wished a happy birthday and long life. The Pope was very much moved as he blessed the girls. He asked them to pray for him and said his life was in the hands of God.

STRIKE WIDENS TO ABOUT 50 PLACES

All Big Hotels Affected Now
Except the Ritz-Carlton.

FIRST REAL DISORDER

Fight With Strikers on Fifth
Avenue and Shots
Are Fired.

GIRLS IN TAVERNE LOUIS

Several Establishments Give In
—Delmonico's Loses
Forty-five.

When a count was made late last night of the hotels hit in the campaign of the striking hotel workers it appeared that the strikers had more or less seriously crippled the forces of all the important hotels of the city with the possible exception of the Ritz-Carlton. At least eighteen hotels and restaurants suffered during the day and it was estimated that fifty hotels and restaurants have been affected since the strike. While the number of striking hotel employees, including waiters, buses, cooks and pantries, is guesswork, the strike leaders themselves not being able to give a figure, there are in the neighborhood of 3,500 out, the strikers insisting that there are at least 5,000.

With evening occurred the first real disorder of the strike. Squads from the dining room and kitchen forces of the Hotels Nederland and Savoy, supplemented by strikers from Delmonico's, made a demonstration in front of the Savoy. There were few of the uniformed police around and five detectives attempted to disperse the crowd. They had to shoot in the air. A lively time followed, which attracted persons from the hotels as well as Fifth Avenue strollers.

The detectives got nine prisoners, making a corral of an iron enclosure at the back of the Metropolitan Club, where they herded their captives until patrol wagons came.

This happened after the police had taken extra precautions to prevent disorder, although the Central Park Plaza was neglected. Because of the suggestion that the importation of negro waiters might cause violence the hotel district police were increased one-third and men in uniform were on duty at most of the hotels at which there has been trouble. Outside of the row at the Savoy last night there was practically no disorder.

It was noticeable, however, that the number of police at the Waldorf-Astoria had been increased, a dozen or more patrolling the avenue and street. In the hotel were private detectives and men from the city's detective force, and the other hotels had detectives watching what was going on.

STRIKE TO BE EXTENDED?

If there was any basis for what was said at the strikers' meeting last night the strike will be extended to-day to Coney Island.

It was said too that a representative of the drivers for taxicabs at hotel stands had told the waiters that unless the hotel men come to terms on Monday the chauffeurs would also strike.

Another statement made at the meeting was that the engineers and firemen in hotels were prepared to join the waiters should the hotels resist the union.

This is not true, a dozen or more of the hotel men who think that the engineers and firemen are with them. It is the first time that the taxicab drivers have figured in the strike situation.

According to Business Agent Elster of the waiters' union 2,000 men went on strike last night, but there was no confirmation of this. The strikers said that twenty negroes had been kept on the roof of Breton Hall for the last two days and that 100 negroes were expected from Philadelphia to-morrow night to help break the strike.

PARADE OF THOSE JUST QUITTING.

As the waiters, cooks and buses left the hotels last evening they paraded to the headquarters of the International Hotel Workers Association in Bryant Park Hall, in Sixth Avenue near Forty-second street. They were received with cheers and escorted into a meeting at which only members of the union were admitted. Addresses were made by the strike leaders and a couple of women whose names were not disclosed made speeches, which were received with rousing shouts.

Naturally the strike leaders insisted that things were going their way, but the hotel owners and restaurant keepers did not seem to be greatly disturbed. The hotel men reiterated that they would shut down their hotels rather than recognize the union and an attempt by State officials to make peace between the organization of the strikers and the hotel men was rejected by the hotel owners, who said they would not enter a conference with union representatives, as there was nothing to arbitrate. Many of the restaurant keepers declined to have anything to do with the union and some of them said they would not reopen their restaurants until they had replaced the strikers with competent waiters.